WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AU GUSTA RAILROAD. Going Sou h Leave Wilmington Arrive at Florence Arrive at columbia 11 10 p m 2 20 a m Going North No 43 10 00 p m 1 52 n m 6 10 n m Eastover. Passengers for columbia and all points on C & G R R, C, C & A R R, Aiken Junc-tion and all points beyond, should take No. 48, night express Separate Pullman sleepers for charleston and Augusta on trains 48 and All trains run solid between charleston SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD

On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, between Spartanburg and Hendersonville as follows:

WHOWS.	
UP TRAIN.	
Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg 6 00	p m
Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot 6 10	p m
Leave Saluda 8 50	
Leave Flat Rock 9 15	p m
Arrive Henderson die 9 80	n. a
DOWN MRAIN.	20
Leave Hendersonville 8 00	A IM
Leave Flat Rock	a m
Leave Saluda 900	
Leavr Air Line Junction	a m
Arrivo R. & D Depot Spartanburg 11 30	n m
Trains on this road run by Air-Line tim Both trains make connections for Colum and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union Columbia: Atlanta and Charlotte by Air I	e. nbin and

JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent. CONDENSED TIME CARD

Magnelia Passenger Route.

In effect September 14, 18:	81.
GOING HOUTE.	
Leave Greenwood *5 30 am Arrive Augusta	14 00 pm 8 50 pm
Leave Augusta 10 30 am Arrivo Atlanta 6 45 pm	9 00 pm 6 40 am
Leave Augusta 11 40 am Arrive Beaufort 5 50 pm " Port Royal 6 65 pm " Chaleston 6 pm " Savannah 64 pm " Jacksonville 900 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Loave Jacksonville. 530 pm	

Charleston Leave Port Royal Augusta Loave Atlanta. 5 40 am Leave Augusta Tickets on sale at Greenwood to all points at through rates baggage checked to desti-

nation.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

W. F. Shibliman, Traffic Manager.
J. N. Bars. Superintendent. A TLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1883. NEW LINE between Charleston and

Columbia and Upper South Carolina. CONDESSED SCHEDULE.

GUIZ	-					GO	120
W EST							AET.
7 00	a m	I.v	Chi	arleston	Ar.	0 45	1001
8 40	**	46	Lan	ies	***	8 05	***
0 48	44		Sun	nter	44	6 55	64
11 00	pm	Ar	Col	ambia	I.v.	5 20	
2 31	***	"	Wir	ansboro .		8 48	44
8 45	**	**	Che	ster	66	2 44	4+
6 25	44	**	You	rkville		1 00	44
6 25	"	"	l.a.	ncaster		9 00	44
5 00	**	"	Roc	k Hill	"	2 00	
6 15		"	Ch	arlotte		1 00	**
1 12	DD	Ar	Nev	berry	Lv	3 02	pm
8 69	11			enwood.			1
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T 03	"			lha!la		8 50	**
4 45	44	44	. Ab	beville		11 00	**
	64		Sur	rtanburg	44		
B 50	***						

COLUMBIA A NU GREENVILLE RAILROAD

On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER Columbia C. & G. D. Arrive Alston Newberry . Ninety-Six Greenwood Hodges. Kowherry Alston Columbia C. & G. D Arrive Columbia S C. June'n. BPARTANEURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL BOAD. NO. 53. UP PASSENGER. Leave Alston " Spartanburg, S.U.&C.depot 5 50 p m NO. 52. DOWN PASSENGER. Le ve Spart'g R. & D. Bepot . . . 10 35 a m

" Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot Arrive at Alston \$ 40 m LAURENS RAILROAD.
LOSYe Newberry.
Arrive at Laurens C. II. Arrive at Newberry ABBEVILLE BRANCH Leave Hodges rive at Abbeville cave Abbeville Arrive at Hodges 12 09 pm BLUB RIDGE RAILROAD AND ANDERSON BRANCH. Leave Belton 4 45 pm Arrive Anderson Pendletor " Soneca c Arrive at Walhalla 6 40 i Leave Walhalia 9 15 a m 9 52 . . Anderson Arrive at Belton CONNECTIONS

A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston: with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all oints north thereof; with Charlotte, Colum points north thereof: with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railrond from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Ashwille and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina, C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west. Standard Eastern Time.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.
M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
D. CARDWELL, ASS't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Lawyers go to the MESSENGER office for Letter Heads and Cards. Subscribe for the Messenger

COUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1881, at 2 35 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time:"

Columbia Division-Daily	
Leave Columbia 7 48 a m	5 27 pm
	9 38 p m
Leave Charleston 7 00 a m	4 30 p m
Due at columbia11 00 p m	9 22 a m
Camden Division - Daily except S	undays.
Leave Columbia 7 48 a m	5 27 p m
Due Canden 12 55 p m	8 25 p m
Leave Camden 7 15 a m	4 00 p m
Due Columbia 11 00 p m	
Angusta Division - Daily	
Leave Columbia	.5 27 p m
Due Augusta	41 n in
Leave Augusta 3 50 p m	
Due Columbia 9 22 p m	

Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Green ville railroad by train arriving at 1100 a.m. and departing at 527 p.m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Au-gusta railroad by same train to and from all

points on both roads.

At Charleston with steamers for New York on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Saxannah Railroad to and from Sayannah and all points in Florida.

and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail roads to and from all points West and South: at Blackville to and from all points on Barmwell railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by apply-

D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. PECK, General Manager, D. C. Allen, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't

The Georgia Pacific

RAILWAY.

New Short Line, via., Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., to Points in Northwest.

The favorite route TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COMMENCING December 1st, 1884. Double Daily Trains, with elegant Sleeping Cars attached, for which the low rate of \$1 for each section is charged-the lowest sleeping car rates in the United States. Berths secured ten days in advance.

BEN SE : that your Tickets ... Ber-Read FROM . 650

ATLANTA. VIA THE

GEORGIA PACIFIC RA LWAY AND BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For further information write to or all on

L. S. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. A. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agt.,

ATLANTA, GA. I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Superintendent,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

Possenger Department, On and after Aug.
3d, 1884, passenger train service on the A.

r.	and C. Division will be as follows:	on the A.
m	Northward. No. 510	No. 531
	Leave Atlanta 440 nm	8 40 a m
	Leave Atlanta 4 40 p m arrive Gainesville 6 57 p m	10 55 a m
	Lula 0 7 25 p m	11 01 A m
	Rahun Can inna A \$ 12	11 01 A m
	Rabun Gap june b 8 12 p m	11 30 a m
	Toccoa e 8 54 p m Seneca City d 9 59 p m	12 04 p m
	Control Cart a San p m	
	Central 10 32 p m	1 52 p m
	Liberty 10 53 p m	2 13 p m
•	Easley 11 10 p m	2 27 p m
m	Greenville / 11 42 p m	2 47 p m
	Spartanburg f 101 a m	3 56 p m
m	Gastonia y 3 20 a m	5 54 pm
"	charlotte h 4 10 a m	6 40 p m
	Southward. No. 50*	No. 524
. 8	Leave charlotte 1 45 a m	1 00 p m
	arriveGastonia 2 30 a ni	1 45 p m
	Spartanburg 4 28 a m	3 45 p m
	Greenville 5 43 a m	4 55 p m
	Easley 617 a m	6 26 p m
-	Liberty 6 34 a m	5 42 p m
	central 6 55 a m	6 C0 p m
- 0	Senecacity 7 33 a m	7 36 p in
. 1	Toccoa 8 40 a m	7 35 p m
t.	Rabun Gap june 9 34 a m	8 30 p m
٠,	Lula	8 59 p m
	Gainesville 10 36 a m	0.25 0 00
١.	Atlanta 100 pm	9 25 p m 11 30 g m
- 1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	11 30 2 111

*Express + Wail Freight trains on this road all carry passen gers; passenger trains run through to Dan rille and connect with Virginia Midland railway to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Bichmond 11 10 p m at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 12 10 p m leaves Richmond at 228 a m, 53 arrives there

Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New York and Atlanta, via Washir gton and at Greenville

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

9 50 a m Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanburg and Gainesville to all points south, southwest, north and cast. A connects c with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c

EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt. M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt.
A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

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CARPETS and House Furnishing loods, the Largest Stock South of Baltimore, Moquet, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets. Rugs, Mats and Crumb \$1.50 per day. Cloths. Window Shades, Wall Papers, Borders, Lace Curtains, Cornices and 10 33 a m Poles, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, Upholstery, Engravings, Cromos, Picture Frames. Write for samples and prices.

BAILIE & COSKERY, Augusta, Ga.

A LL the new shapes in Hats and Bonnets, A with Ribbons, Birds, Flowers, Satins and Velvets to match. R. M. HADDON & CO.

Examine our Stock before buying your wedding and Christmas presents Speed & Lowry. elsewhere.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Registration Laws-The Divorce

Bill-Official Bonds and the Militia. since the session commenced about fifty bills have been passed, the rate of work less than \$250,000, incorporated and ordisposed of-the principal ones being transacting business as surety on obliton by certain persons; the bill to re- which has complied with all the requirepeal the Usury law which has been killduring the coming week.

The colored Senators, Simons, of the Rev. Bruce Williams, of Georgetown, voted against the repeal of the law. The reactionists hope to change the votes of these Senators, but they will be disappointed, for I have received that they have no idea of changing their votes when the matter comes up, and it is not improbable that at least one of the Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, white Senators who voted in favor of Arkansas, Texas and the West and the repeal of the Act will vote against white Senators who voted in favor of the repealing bill when it comes up again

The question of an increase in the number of the Judicial Circuits in the State has been postponed till the next

The Legislature still has before it a large number of important subjects, the discussion of which will more than consume the time left, provided it is decided to adjourn before Christmas. The following synopsis of bills on the House Calendar will be of interest to the readers of the News and Courier :

THE REGISTRATION LAWS.

The committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred the bill introduced by Mr. McCrady to amend the Registration law, have submitted a substitute which is now on the House Calendar and which will excite some discussion. The provisions are as follows : Persons who have failed to register can do so upon application to the supervisor. The commissioners of election are to be appointed sixty days before the election. and it shall be the duty of each person so appointed, within ten days after receiving such notification, to signify in writing his acceptance of such appointment; and in case any such person desires to be excused from acting as such commissioner he shall, within ten days after receiving such notification, state in writing his reasons for desiring to be excused; whereupon the Governor may in his discretion require the person appointed to act or make another appointment, and in case he shall require the person appointed to act, he shall at once notify such person of his decision thereon; and in case the Governor shall make another appointment, he shall at once notify such second person appointed, who shall likewise be required to signify his acceptance or request to be excused within ten days after such notification, and the Governor shall decide all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Bichmond at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 and act thereon as in the case of the first appointment, and so on, until the three commissioners required by the said section of the General Statutes are appointed for each county, who shall thereupon be commissioned, after having taken the oaths prescribed in the said Through tickets on sale at section of the General Statutes. Each person so appointed and commissioned shall be entitled to receive the sum of with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; three dollars for each day in which he b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls; shall be actually engaged in the duties of his appointment, the said sum to be paid by order of the County Commissioners and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and in case any person so appointed and and Columbia; I with A. & S. and S., commissioned shall neglect to perform any of the duties appertaining to his appointment as commissioner of election, he shall pay a fine not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, or shall be liable to be imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding thirty days. In like manner the commissioners are required to appoint the managers of election thirty days before the election, and they, too, are subjected to a fine of fifty

> The bill to grant divorces for adultery and to regulate the granting of the same is upon the House Calendar without rechaving failed to agree upon a report

dollars in case they refuse to serve.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

er, after granting divorce, to make the practical branches, which was not supnecessary decree concerning the estate plied by the University; and, above all, and maintenance of the parties and of it involved the good faith of the State in warding alimony. The closing section the establishment of the institution. of the bill provides that when a divorce is granted according to the terms of this man than Micah Jenkins, that was not be allowed to enter again into the expended upon it.

his divorced wife or her divorced hus- tion to strike out on the table, and the

OFFICIAL BOXDS.

In the three weeks that have elapsed bonds required by law provides that any schools in the South Carolina University to the College or to liberal education, company with a paid up capital of not at Columbia from \$15,000 to \$8,160, and the amendment proposed by him being about three bills per day. One or ganized under the laws of any State of lating the admission of beneficiaries into simply designated to bring back the two matters of importance have been the United States for the purpose of the University had been flagrantly viothe bill to prohibit the sale of seed cot- gations of persons or corporations, and ments of the law regulating the admised in the House, and the attempt to re- sion of such companies to transact busipeal the Act for the encouragement of ness in this State, may, upon production had been admitted free, and the advannanufactures. This bill has been dis- of evidence of solvency and credit satisenssed very fully in both Houses. It factory to the Judge, head of departwill be remembered that in the Senate ment, or other officer authorized to apwas defeated by a majority of one prove such bond, be accepted as surety State were required to pay. His prorote. In the House it was passed to a upon the bond of any person or corporathird reading by a vote of 84 to 29. The tion required by the laws of this State each of the thirty-four beneficiary stu-House bill now goes to the Senate, where to execute a bond; and if such surety dents provided for by law, and for this the discussion will probably be renewed company furnish satisfactory evidence provision the amount of \$15,000 in the of its ability to provide all the security required by law, no additional surety site. Berkeley, Reynolds, of Beaufort, and may, in the discretion of the official authorized to approve such bond, be required; and such surety may be released from its liability on the same terms and conditions as are by law prescribed for the release of individuals, it being the assurances from each of the Senators true intent and meaning of this Act to enable corporations created for that purpose to become the surety on bonds required by law, subject to all the rights and liabilities of private parties.

THE MILITIA. "

The bill to abolish the office of Major-General and staff is intended to make the State Adjutant and Inspector-General the ranking officer in the State. It provides that the Governor, upon the F. Robinson for making certain indexes; application and nomination of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, may appoint not more than two assistant Inspector-Generals with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to assist the Adjutant and Inspector-General in the inspection of the to the cause of the diminution of shad militia of the State. A section also provides that the number of aides-de-camp State. to the Governor shall hereafter not exceed five, but the present aides are not to be removed.

Columbia. December 15 .- The first attack was made upon the appropriation (XX) to \$8,160. of \$14,000 for maintaining the militia organizations, by a motion from Mr. W. the clause.

Mr. Haskell said that the reason govappropriation. If the clause was reject- that the fund for the establishment of -d it would in effect repeal that law.

gested, but while one Legislature had dividing it between the South Carolina appropriation. He assaulted vigorously given to the University and make it in the policy or utility of the expenditure fact, what it was now only in name, a for such purpose as contemplated.

The discussion was entered into by

The yeas and nays were demanded on question and resulted : yeas 23, nays 81. impossible, under the law, to approprifor the support of the beneficiary cadets | na College. of the Citadel Academy was reached Mr. Dantzler moved to strike it out.

Mr. Pope supported the motion, beause he felt that he was not bound to vote for an appropriation for the Citadel. s it was unnecessary,

Mr. Dantzler said he opposed the apropriation, on the ground that the instruction there given could be had at the cessity for any military academy in the

Mr. Rutland at one time thought he rould be opposed to the Citadel Acadmy appropriation, but upon further exmination he had become satisfied that there was a necessity in this State for military education, and that to suspend this Academy would be to lock the wheels of progress and put the State in the position of endorsing a crawfish

Mr. Prettigrew thought the statement nade by the opponents of the measure. hat there was no need of military education, was one of those unsupported asertions which would hardly control the votes of members who, like himself, believe that such necessity now existed and would always exist, and if the demand for it is not met here it woul be The pay of the managers is fixed at sought by our young men outside of the

Mr. Brooker simply called attention to ler prevailed, it would send sizty-five poor young men, now being educated in ommendation, the judiciary committee the Citadel Academy, to their homes.

Mr. Brawley made an able defense of The Court of Common Pleas is to have the Academy. It supplied a demand jurisdiction in such suits, with the pow- for education in the mathematical and

If the Academy had sent out no other Act, the party guilty of adultery shall worth all the money that had ever been lege.

motion prevailed by a large vote.

Mr. Hemphill moved to reduce the The bill to facilitate the giving of appropriation for the support of the His opposition was not, he emphasized. He took the ground that the law regulated. No student had been admitted on the recommendation of delegation from the respective Counties by appointment of the Governor, and after a competitive examination. Every student tages were open to the son of Jay Gould the State. Is it conceivable that such or any other millionaire in New York or elsewhere, for which the people of the posed amendment would allow \$240 to Bill was alomst double what was requi

Pending the debate, at 3 o'clock, the

House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. The House reasembled at 7.30 and the following Bills were intruduced: to en corporate the Troy Cotton Seed Oil Company; to amend an Act to provide for the payment of election expenses in the State; to amend an Act to authorize the Town Council of Georgetown to establish a system of registration of births. deaths and marriages; to provide for the more speedy development of the Columbia Canal; to incorporate the town of Waterloo; to renew and amend the charter of the town of Central; to proprovide for the payment of \$3(x) to Joseph petition of citizens of Laurens, praying that the charter of the town be not amended.

Mr. Doyle-That it be referred to the Committee of Agriculture to inquire as in the upper waters of rivers in the

The debate on the Appropriation Bill was resumed, the question being on Mr. Hemphill's amendment reducing the appropriation for the University from \$15,-

Mr. Pope said that in consistency with the position which he had taken in the B. Wilson Jr., of York, to strike out House, to oppose every unlawful and unnecessary expenditure of the public money, he was bound to give his superning the Committee was that they port to the amendment proposed by the found the existing law required such an gentleman from Abbeville. He claimed an Agricultural and Mechanical College Mr. Wilson said that he had made the arising under the Act of Congress, had motion in full view of the effect sug- been divested from its legitimate use by binding force on another to make the would rather see the whole of that fund university. If the law of the Stite limits the number of professors in the Messrs. Mellugh, Kennedy, Mc ver, University to ten, and their salary at Ancrum, Simons, Boykin, Davie, A. M. \$2,000 each, and \$20,000 has already oumans, Schumpert, Lee and O'Bryan, been appropriated to the Military Acad emy as a part of the University, it was When the item appropriating \$20,000 ate another dollar to the South Caroli-

Mr. Simonton said that the line of at tack upon the institutions of the State had been now fully developed and it must be fairly and successfully met If the amendment proposed was adopted. it would close up the College; this was are good ones. the issue. He charged that the argument of the gentleman from Newberry was the merest sophistry, and proceeded of cattle-fine creatures as I ever saw. State University at a much less cost to in his usual clear and incisive manner I was to buy some groceries and dry the State, and because there was no ne- to make the charge good. He gave a goods before I came back, and, above succinct history of the legislation by all, a doll for our youngest, Dolly. She which the educational institutions of had never had a store doll of her ownthis State had been rescued from the only rag babies her nother made her. degradation to which they had been reduced by the republican party while in went down to the very gate to call after control of the affairs of the State. He me to get a big one. Nobody but a pashowed that the 10th Article of the Con- rent can understand how full my mind stitution, when it used the term "free," was of the toy, and how, when the cattle in connection with the system of public education, it was construed to be fairly buy was Dolly's doll. I found a large applicable to that institution which was wholly supported by the money of the people of the State, and that in spening it to the son of every man in South Car- der my arm while I had the parcels of olina, the Trustees, instead of violating sense the spirit and letter of the Constitution, as well as meeting the very requirements and demands of the people who created both the Constitution and the trust by which its provisions were to be made effective. He characterized the specious objections and flimsy sophthe fact that if the motion of Mr. Dantz- istries of the opposition as coming from those who showed that they did not know what they were talking about, and furnished the proof that they had been driven to the last ditch in their vain efforts to stop the progress of education

Mr. Spencer followed in a glowing tribute to the work of the South Carolina College in her past history, and if the State was to be put abreast of the educational progress of the age, it must be done by a liberal provision for the Col-

Mr. Hemphill corrected the imgression bonds of matrimony during the life of Mr. Douglass moved to lay the mo- which had gone abroad that he had ever to be a drover, and to have money about his mercy.—Daily News.

characterized the South Carolina College as an aristocratical institution. Such an expression had never passed his lips. was inspired by no such spirit, but was management of the institution within the limits and bounds set for it by the Constitution and law. Claffin University was put upon the State, and the agricultural scrip devoted to it contrary to the Constitution and laws, and such legislation must in the end return to yex a provision would be made to enable girls in that institution to learn the art of erochet and fancy needle work by those who had to labor in the cotton field to furnish the means to secure the accomnlishment?

Mr. Youmans said if it was true, as al-

eged by the gentleman from Abbeville, that the conduct of the Trustees was in such open and flagrant violation of the law and infringement of the Constitution as to be apparent to every one, it was strange that these flagrant violations should be perpetrated by Trustees placed there by this Legislature, comprising the three Judges of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of this House and President of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Education of each branch of the General Assembly, and a number of lawyers and gentlemen whose attainments would dignify and honor any bar and any State in this great country. These were the men who are here charged with flagrantly conspiring to violate the most sacred trusts committed to them, and of the Constitution and law of the State. He examined the meaning of the term "free," used three times in the Constitution, and showed that under this Constitution the Trustees of the University must stand before the wall of that institution and, as with a flaming sword like that which barred the entrance to Paradise to Adam and Eve, declare that not more than thirtyfour of the poor boys of South Carolina could enter there. To say that children shall be compelled to learn, as says the Statutes, and to close against them the doors of the only institution which can give them the education which they need, is to be more than guilty of the folly of killing the goose which laid the golden egg. He implored the House to stamp the seal of condemnation upon

this effort to destroy the institution. The speech of Mr. Youmans was one of his most brilliant efforts, and its effect was electrical; it was listened to with the intensest interest during its entire delivery, which occupied about thirty minutes. The yeas and nays were de manded, and resuted: Yeas 29, nays 76- the decisive vote showing that the interests of education are safe in the keeping of the present House of Representatives, and are proof against the assaults which may be hereafter made against them.

THE WEE CRY IN THE NIGHT.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover, and live ning miles away upon the Western prairie. There wasn't a home in sight when I first moved there, my wife and I, and now we have not many neighbors, though those we have

One day, about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell about fifty head

Dolly could talk nothing else, and were sold the first thing I hurried off to one with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in a paper and tucked it un calico, and delaine and tea, and sugar this trust and the law of the land, they put up. Then, late as it was, I started were indeed fulfilling in the highest for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back and eager to hear Dolly's praises about her doll.

I was mounted on a steady-going cld horse and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down as dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the darkest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way, though, I remembered it so well; and when the storm that had been brewing broke and pelted the rain in torrents, I was five miles or maybe six miles from home.

I rode as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice. I stopped short and listened. 1 heard it again. I called and it answered

me. I couldn't see a thing; all was as dark as pitch. I got down and felt around in the grass-called again, and again was answered. Then I began to vonder. I'm not timid, but I was known

me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me. not superstitious, not very, but how could a real child be out on the prairie in such a night, at such an hour might be more than human. The bit of a coward that hides itself in most men showed itself to me then, but once more I heard the cry, and said I:
"If any man's child is hereabouts An-

thony Hunt is not the man to let it die.' I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill and groped that way. Sure enough I found a little dripping thing that mouned and sobbed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse and the beast came to me and I mounted and tucked the little soaked thing under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mamma. It seemed so tired, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep on my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake, but when I got into the doorway I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dread fear of heart five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it and saw the room full of neighbors and my wife amid them weeping. When she saw me she hid her face.

"Oh, don't tell him," she cried. "It will kill him."

"What is it neighbors?" I cried. "Nothing now, I hope. What's that you have in your arm?

"A poor lost child," said I; "I found it on the road. Take it, will you? I've turned faint." And I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child my Dolly.

It was my own darling and none other that I had picked up on the drenched road. My little child had wandered out to meet papa and the doll while the mother was at work, and they were la-menting her as one dead. I thanked

heaven on my knees before them. It is not much of a story, neighbors, but I think of it often in the nights and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help upon the road hardly louder

than a squirrel's chirp.

That's Dolly yonder with her mother n the meadow; a girl worth saving, I think; but, then, I'm her father and partial, maybe; the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

A Man is a Man.

As a deliberate expression of sentiment and opinion, nothing more shameless or worthy of condemnation and repudiation than the following paragraph was ever written. It appears in a letter from Washington, written by Mr. James R. Randall, editor of the Chronicle

Junius said that a "poor man could neither be honest nor independent." As honesty and independence are comorehensive terms, there may be much truth in this grim s. tre. It is often hard for a poor man to be honest to himself and to his convictions, especially if he has "given hostages to fortune:" and independent he can seldom be unless devoted to martyrdom. In this fierce civilzation I am much impressed with the maxim of Junius, and the inligent man who is honest, though not independent must be on the high road

to heaven. It is hard to understand how a man can think such things and harder to imagine the motives that could induce him to put the thought in print over his own signature. Junius expressed his issault on the manhood and humanity of the vast majority of men anonimous

ly. Mr Randall en lorses it over his name. If it had been said that a man could not be independent and honest and rich the truth would have been more nearly reached. The Creator and Exponent of all knowledge and wisdom has told us how hard it is for the rich to possess and hold the characteristics to fit men for the kingdom of heaven. lent of the man who turned from Him and went away sorrowful because he had great possessions has been repeated within the observation of every mature nan in every age. The wisdom of the Almighty is borrowed and used by the Catholic church in its requirement that those who consecrate themselves to the service of tood in her ranks should divest themselves of the wealth that clogs the unward flight of souls and presses them to the earth and its things.

The man who can not imagine an honest and independent poor man lacks a man's virility and heart and is a supple, bending nothing in clothes, with the body and appetites of a man and without the feelings that make humanity noble. He is fit for nothing but to slave and will inevitably gravitate to slavery. No law can make him a free man, and whether he works with his body or his mind he is a voluntary servant and bondman proud of his collar and pleased with his own servility and

degradation. Mr. Randall probably does not know it, but there is no carthly happiness compared with that of the man who can keep starvation and suffering from him with his own labor, knows himself to be honest and is afraid of nobody. Poor men are honest and independent and very happy sometimes. The feeling of strength that comes with conscious honesty and freedom is the most glorious one the mortal spirit knows. the honest and independent and manly man, however poor he may be, is king of men, and he knows and feels it. The freedom and courage that makes the lion hold his head so proudly and give terror to the scream of the eagle, spire, strengthen and ennoble. Life is protracted delight and luxury. There s happiness in every breath he draw; and all his senses gather pleasure for him.

An honest and manly man is the noblest thing God has made and we by lieve God loves and cares for him with special love and care. We are told that David with his spendid courage and native majesty, was a man after God's own heart despite his innumerable weaknesses and dark sins. We do not believe the man who crawls through life dependent, servile and cowardly com-mands his Maker's respect, even when he so lives and believes as to receive